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Vienna, Jan. 9. N. S.

THis Court having resolved to send the greatest part of their Army in Italy to the Assistance of the Duke of Savoy, to keep up that important Diversion, Major General Thaun was sent to Turin to concert the necessary Measures for this March. He returned the 16th of December with ample Instructions to General Staremberg, and 100000 Crowns, which the Duke had advanced at Genoua for that Service. A day or two after 700 Horses came very seasonably from Tirol, to remount the Regiments of Dragoons of Savoy and Serini, and the necessary Dispositions being made, all the Boats belonging to the Army, with 20 Pieces of Cannon, and several Wagons laden with Provisions, were sent forward to Pontemolino on the 23d, being guarded by a pretty large Detachment of Horse and Foot. From this Motion the Duke of Vendosme judged that the Imperialists designed to pass the Mincio above the City of Mantua, and therefore ordered that part of his Army should march towards Goito and Castiglione to oppose them; but on the 24th, at break of day, 26 Battalions of Foot and 34 Squadrons of Horse, making in all about 15000 chosen Men, with Twenty Field-Pieces, marched to Concordia, where they passed over the Secchia without any Opposition, the French having been amused with their Offer to march on the other side of the Po. The Management of this Enterprise is left to the Generals Staremberg, Werner, Vaudemont, Lichtenstein, Solari, Thaun and Felz; and it is supposed they will endeavour to drive the French out of Piedmont and the Montferrat, and then take their Winter Quarters on those Frontiers, where they will find good Subsistence, and will be able to get in considerable Contributions. The last Accounts from them were of the 28th, when they were continuing their March through the Country of Parma, having as yet met with no Resistance. The rest of the Imperial Army, to the number of 12000 Men, continues posted on the Secchia, and at Revere and Ostiglia, to keep up the Communication with Germany, and receive the Recruits of Men and Horses that are designed to be sent them in the Spring. On the 25th and 26th some little Detachments of the French attempted to force the Lines on the Secchia, but were repulsed with Loss. Letters from Hungary say, that about 14000 of the Rebels were advanced between the Rivers Waag and March, with a Design, as was believed, to make some Irruption into Moravia; but Prince Eugene has drawn about 6000 Germans near Presbourg, and has ordered a strong Detachment of Rascians to come up to him from the Neighbourhood of Buda; 5 Saxon Regiments from Poland are also entred into the County of Cepusia, who it is hoped will recover the Town of Leutsch out of the hands of the Rebels, and oblige them to raise the Blockade of Caschau. The Preparations made in this Neighbourhood are also very extraordinary: All the Nobility of the Lower Austria are obliged to furnish each a certain number of Men and Horses, according to their Estates, who are to be employed in the Defence of the Frontiers. The Levies for the Troops of Light Horse, which the Privy Councellors, the Chamberlains, and other Publick Officers, the University, and the Merchants of this City, are to raise at their own Expence, go on with very good Success, and will amount to 2000 Men. Twenty thousand Men are likewise to be raised by the several Hereditary Countries, to recruit the Imperial Armies in Italy, and in the Empire, who will be ready by the end of March; and they are also by the same time to furnish 6000 Horses for remounting the Cavalry, whereof the Repartition is to be made by Prince Eugene at his Return hither, which will be very suddenly; so that we hope we shall be sufficiently secured, as well from the Attempts of the Elector of Bavaria, as of the Rebels of Hungary. The Imperialists have of late beat several Parties of the latter: And we are told that a Negociation is on foot with Ragotski, and others of the chief of the Malecontents, for accommodating Matters. The States of the Lower Austria met here the 7th Instant, as usual, and the Chancellor of the Court, Count Bucellini, having represented their present Danger, and the Necessity of their giving large Supplies, desired they would be speedy in their Resolutions, and shew their Love to their Country, not in Words and Protestations, but by the Effects; to which Count Traun, their Land-Marshal, answered, in the name of them all, That they were ready to give the utmost Penny, and if that were not sufficient, to mount on Horseback, and expose their Lives in the Service of their Country. The Venetian Ambassador made his Publick Entry here the 2d Instant, and had Audience the next day of the Emperor and Empress.

Zurich, Jan. 16. We have now not only a Confirmation of the Count *de Staremberg*'s having passed thro' the Countries of *Parma* and *Placentia*, but also the following Particulars of his March: The Duke of *Vendosme* could not overtake him to give him any Disturbance till he came towards *Voghera*, and even to do that was forced to make his Men march 30 Mile in one day; There he attacked the *Germans* Rear, and there was a sharp Encounter, with Loss on both sides; it is believed the *Germans* had 1000 Men killed and taken Prisoners. In the mean time the Vanguard, commanded by Prince *Thomas* of *Vaudemont*, and the main Body by General *Staremberg*, continued their March. At *Stradella* the Imperialists met with 2 Regiments of *Spaniards*, under the Command of General *Santirana*, who were forced to yield themselves Prisoners of War The Officers were dismissed, upon their Parole, but their Commander having used some unhandsome Expressions, was detained. The Duke of *Vendosme* was in hopes that the passing of the River *Scrivia* would give him another opportunity of attacking the Imperialists, because of the difficulty of getting over their Cannon; but the Waters being very low, there was none; and so he gave over following them, having extreamly fatigued his Troops with such long Marches. The Duke of *Savoy* had detached General *Visconti* with 2000 Horse and Dragoons to meet General *Staremberg*, who had actually joined him; and in the mean time his Royal Highness and the Marquis of *Parelle* observed the Grand Prior about *Asti*. This is one of the greatest Actions that have been performed in this War, wherein the Conduct of General *Staremberg*, and the Courage of the Imperial Forces, have been emminently remarkable, and are much admired by the *Italians*.

From the Duke of Savoy's *Camp at* Abbe, *Jan.* 12. Yesterday the Count *de Staremberg* sent out a strong Party of Hussars, supported by a good Body of Imperial Horse, towards the *Bormida*, who forded over that River, to amuse the Enemy, while the rest of the Imperial Army passed over the same River on a Bridge of Boats, which he had caused to be prepared for that purpose; but before all the Imperial Foot were got over, the Bridge, which was but slightly built, for want of time, gave way, and delaid their Passage. This Accident gave the Enemy an opportunity of attacking the Rear Guard of the Imperialists; however they came off with very inconsiderable Loss on our side in all Respects, unless it be that of General *Solari*, who is yet missing, and will be extreamly regreted. So soon as these Forces had passed the River, the Count *de Staremberg* sent General *Vaubonne* to *Acqui*, to seize that Post, which will be of great Importance to facilitate the joining of the Imperialists with our Army.

Turin, Jan. 15. Mr. *Hill*, Envoy Extraordinary from Her Majesty of *Great Britain* to the Duke of *Savoy*, arrived here yesterday in the evening; as did also Monsieur *Vander Meer*, Envoy from the States General to his Royal Highness. An Express is just now arrived here from the Duke's Camp, with the good News, That before he came away, the *Germans* under the Count *de Staremberg* had actually joined his Royal Highness's Army, at a Place called *Govoa*, on the Borders of *Montferrat*. His Royal Highness is 8000, and the Count 18000 strong.

Hamburgh, Jan. 22. The King of Poland is now at Dresden, and intends to continue there till the beginning of next Month. Letters from thence say, he has got together a considerable Sum of Money, besides the Subsidies that are expected from the Assembly of the States and Nobility of Saxony.